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LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS.

MADAME FLINT has just returned from Paris with a Grand Selection of Evening and Day Gowns, Opera Cloaks, Millinery, Furs, White and Coloured Kid Gloves, etc., also Serge Afternoon Gowns and Costumes in the latest Models at the most reasonable Prices, which will be on Show on

MONDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.

MADAME FLINT begs respectfully to announce that she has secured the exclusive right from several Parisian Houses, including the MAISON BLUM, to supply her only with their latest creations from the 1st July, 1917, and that she has also engaged the services of Mlle. ROQUE, Premiere Coupeuse, late of the MAISON BLUM, who will undertake the management of the Dressmaking Department.

MADAME FLINT respectfully thanks her Clients for past favours, and solicits their continued patronage, and also invites the Ladies of Hongkong to inspect the New Goods in her Showrooms, as the Best Models are not displayed in the Windows. [1217]

Cable Address: "KAWAIKITA" K. KAWAI. Andojimachi, 4-chome, No. 29, Metal Import and Export Merchant. OSAKA, JAPAN.
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Item 4. American Galvanised Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', about 5 cwt. and 40 sheets per case, 28 Gauge, at Y60.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 13. American Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8' x 3', 28 Gauge, 6' x 7', 8' x 8', Same price as above.
Item 5. Japanese Galvanised Flat Sheets, 28 Gauge, Weight about 18 1/2 lbs., at Y60.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 14. Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8' x 3', 28 Gauge, 6' x 7', 8' x 8', Same price as above.
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REMARKS:—The above prices are without engagement. Shipments made promptly.

LIBERTY MOTOR FOR AEROPLANES. A BIG SUCCESS.

One of the greatest problems that confronted the American Government experts in connection with the war was that of motors for aeroplanes. When the United States entered the fray in April, the War Department was confident that it could obtain all the planes it might need, but where and how it could obtain engines equal to the remarkable motors turned out in Europe was another problem. In all American not a single factory produced a motor anything like as light and as powerful as the engines mounted on the European battleplanes.

The War Department decided that the easiest solution of the problem was to select the best of the European motors and to arrange for their manufacture in the United States. The selection was made and arrangements were under way to reproduce it on a large scale and with large royalties on the American side of the Atlantic when E. A. Deeds, one of the greatest American motor engineers, raised his voice in protest. He pointed out that the French motor to be manufactured in the United States weighed 3.2 lb. per horse-power, or 580 lb. per motor of 275 horse-power; that the Germans had a motor considerably lighter, and capable of designing a motor weighing not more than 2 lb. per horse-power which could be turned out in large quantities with existing equipment. Deeds gained his point. The French model and the French royalties were dropped. E. A. Deeds, Vice-President of Eastern Engineering of the Packard Motor Car Company, were asked to design a motor that would come up to requirements, both as to the lightest possible weight and highest possible power.

In a statement given out from Washington Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, said: "I regard the invention and rapid development of this engine as one of the really big accomplishments of the United States since its entry into the war. The story of the production of this engine is a remarkable one. Probably the war has produced no greater single achievement."

Two of the best engineers in the country, who had never before seen each other, were figuratively locked in a room in a Washington hotel and charged with the development of an aeroplane motor for use by American aviators over the battlefields of Europe. Selecting a hundred of the best draftsman available, they had a complete set of detailed plans and specifications ready in five days. Consulting engineers from various sections of the country were brought to Washington to assist them. The work in the drafting room proceeded continuously day and night. Each of the engineers in immediate charge of the motor development alternately worked a 24 hour shift.

An inspiring feature of this work was the aid rendered by consulting engineers and motor manufacturers, who gave up their trade secrets under the emergency of war needs.

The two engineers locked together in the hotel room promised the Government that if given an opportunity they would design a satisfactory engine before a working model could be brought from Europe.

A remarkable American engine was definitely produced three weeks before any model could have been brought from Europe. It was promised that this engine would be developed before July 4th. Twenty-eight days after the draftings were started the new engine was set up. This was on July 1st, the day when the national capital on Independence Day the perfected engine was sent from a western city in a special express car.

The journey was made in 21 hours, and four young men guarded the engine en route to Washington and personally attended to its transfer from one railroad to another.

Parts of the first engine were turned out at twelve different factories located all the way from Connecticut to California.

When the parts were assembled the adjustment was perfect and the performance of the engine was wonderfully gratifying. This in itself demonstrates the capabilities of American factories when put to the test and when thoroughly organized for emergency work of this sort.

Col. Roosevelt has already made a 5,000 ft. ascension in a plane propelled by the new motor. In tests made in Colorado a plane equipped with the Liberty motor has established a new altitude record for America.

The aim of the American Government is to have several thousand completed aeroplanes equipped with the Liberty motor and manned by American aviators, ready for action on the western front when the 1918 campaign opens next spring. The American aeroplane, it is asserted, will be able to outpace and outmaneuver the best of European machines; it will be a big factor in bringing victory to our cause.

BRITISH WIVES AND GERMAN HUSBANDS.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's suggestion that English wives left by their German husbands who have gone to fight against England should have, if they desire it, the right to call this desertion, and thus obtain divorce and regain their British nationality, is attracting widespread attention. A case communicated to *The Daily Mail* is that of an Englishwoman who was married some years ago to a German with a business in this country. He left her before the war; she has not heard from him since or received a penny from him. She has to support the three children of the marriage. There is no sort of community of feeling between husband and wife. Yet because of this barbed wire of a marriage the wife counts as a German and has to declare a German nationality under the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act. A release from this grievous situation, the *Mail* would be a mere act of justice.

THE ROMANCE OF SILVER. MANY REASONS WHY PRICE HAS ADVANCED.

NOT ALL BUSINESS.

[BY RICHARD BARRY.]

Silver, "the poor man's money," is higher than at any time in the previous 33 years, and is mounting rapidly. It has doubled in value in the last 18 months and has gone up 50 per cent. since the United States entered the war. All the Governments are seeking it and most of them have either made efforts to regulate its price or are considering such efforts. With gold as the ballast of the ship of state, silver is assuming more and more a prior place in the cargo.

Some of the causes of this condition are obviously due to the war, but others (and there are many, at least sixteen being enumerated below) have co-operated with those superinduced by the war. Some appear trifling, like the desire of the East Indian to be buried in his silver ornament, or of momentary significance, like the I.W.W. walkouts in Arizona and Montana, or of far-distant idiosyncrasy, like the fresh vogue of the ruppe in Egypt and Mesopotamia or of striking import, like the demand of the troops on the west front to be paid in silver; but all combine to make a complex and commanding tide in the money markets. To elucidate this situation the expert knowledge of the bullion and specie brokers, Hanly & Harman, was sought. With agents in all parts of the world, and in close touch with all markets, they were able to shed a general light on the dynasty as well as on the realm of the new king—Silver.

SUMMARY OF CAUSES.

The causes of silver's present high price, Hanly & Harman say, are:

1. The gathering in of all available gold everywhere, on the side of the Central Allies as well as on the side of the Entente, in all the Americas as well as in all the Asia. This naturally and inevitably forces the attention of Governments and of individuals to the chief other medium of exchange, silver.

2. The hoarding of silver by millions everywhere. All the Governments have appealed to their people to get the gold into the banks and leave it there; but silver remains, even aside from this Governmental restriction, the principal metal money subject to hoarding. No matter how secure the Government, people of limited means, particularly small traders, farmers, peasants, and those whose livelihood depends on an easily available small capital, always have hoarded metal money whenever great increases in paper currency arouse the fear of marked depreciation. And in many of the countries, especially among the Central Allies, fear is growing of the stability of the Government.

3. The creation by the British Government of its series of war notes at £1 and at 10s. Such paper currency denominations are too high for the bulk of the population. The vast majority need small money for daily affairs, and this act of the British Government has helped force them to silver.

4. The prospect of the continuance indefinitely of these conditions. Not only the uncertainty of the duration of the war enters into this, but also the additional fact that even after the war gold can hardly be expected to come back to normal speedily. Gold is a dreadnought; it cannot turn in its own length.

5. The great requirements of India. This is the fascinating chapter of the silver story, and one of prime importance, too. It will be elaborated later.

COINAGE NEEDS.

6. The reduction in France of the silver currency reserve in the Treasury from a sum equal to 250,000,000 to one equal to 210,000,000. This reduction occurred in the first two years of the war, and the French Government is now seeking to repair the shortage.

7. The payment of troops in silver. On the western front in France, where are the bulk of the armies, paper currency, due to conflicting exchange, as well as the latent dislike of private soldiers for anything but specie, is not found available. The troops demand metal, and that means silver. While the American soldiers remain on their own soil they will probably be paid largely in currency, which commands respect there, but those who cross to France will be paid largely in silver.

8. The American increasing needs (Governmental) for coinage. Even at the present moment there is a demand from the United States Government for large quantities of silver bullion for subsidiary coinage, and this is being desired especially for the prospective needs of troops.

9. The very high price of commodities in the Asian world and in the Near East has been a great drain on silver. The Eastern merchant (both Far and Near) demands his payment in silver. The very high price of commodities, wheat, jute, hides, etc., brings the white metal inevitably to the pockets of the class who prize it most highly—the Eastern trader.

MINES CLOSED.

10. All the financing of the English armies, as well as of English trade, in the Persian Gulf, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt, and Palestine, is on a silver basis. Since the war the Indian rupee has spread into those countries and has become legal tender, and it is there evidently never to come out. The rupee, instead of restricting its area, has a tendency to expand its empire.

11. Unsettled conditions in Mexico. For nearly five years there has been a decided reduction in the silver that has come out of Mexico, and this is one of the world's chief supply centres. The partial paralysis of the Mexican silver mines, synchronizing as it does with the world war, though caused by lesions independent of that European cataclysm,

has had a most marked effect on the price of silver, and the prospects in that direction are none too encouraging.

12. The shutting down of the Copper Queen and of the Anaconda mines. While these are copper mines, it must be understood that silver has come to be, in modern mining, very largely a by-product. Silver comes from copper mines in great quantities; it also comes from lead mines and from gold mines. Therefore the shutting down of any of these mines is a serious stab, just now, at the silver market.

13. The I.W.W. (Industrial Workers of the World) agitation in the West. As the world's agitation in the West, arising, growing out of these labour disturbances, have cut into not only the mining of silver, but also into its refining and transportation.

14. The rise in the value of all supplies, especially chemicals, which form so essential a part in the refining of silver, the increasing cost of and delay in transportation; these have had an appreciable effect generally.

15. The entrance of China into the world war. China is the only large independent nation in the world with a silver standard. Its Government is now under necessity to make provision for the costs of war by loans or taxes, or both. Whatever it does, its drain on silver will be enormous, and the effect of that looming prospect has already been felt.

16. The recent favourable monsoon in the Orient. The monsoon (the winds, rains, and temperature) has been unusually good for 1917. This makes good crops, with consequent greater call for silver.

33 YEARS AGO.

It is necessary to go back to 1884 to find silver as high as it is to-day. On September 17th the price in London was 50s. In 1885 it was 48s, and in 1884 it was 50s. (These figures are in terms of English pounds, a standard ounce.) In New York on the same date the price was 85s, which is the price in United States cents a fine ounce; that is the price in American money of silver laid down in London. The English price is quoted for silver 925 fine, or the so-called standard sterling silver, while the American price is for 999 fine.

At that ratio and deducting from the computation the cost of transport to London the prices read: London, 50s; New York, 85s. Actually, it should be: London, 50s; New York, \$1.07. The cost of transport on an ounce of silver at the present time is \$0.038, while normally it is about \$0.05. In other words, the cost of transport now, due to submarine perils chiefly, is 17 times the normal. It is this fact which has shifted the transport of silver from the United States to the Far East from its hitherto normal trade, via London and the Suez Canal, to the present trade route, via San Francisco. The sent trade route, via San Francisco, was priced at silver in San Francisco was \$1.03, the difference of 2 cents between that and the price in New York (laid down there) being represented by the estimated cost of transport from San Francisco to the Orient, either Peking or Calcutta.

Twice in the past generation silver has come near its present high price. In 1885 silver was 48s. It rose to that height, or rather it was held at that height, for it had been higher the previous year, largely because of the suspension of coinage of the Bland dollar as recommended by the President of the United States. The year before, in 1884, it was at 50s; that was the year of the war in Egypt, the increase in income tax in England, and of considerable disturbances in French China. It seems that whenever the Orient is upset, silver rises.

In 1890 it was 47 1/2-10. That was the year of the failure of the United States legislation to maintain silver prices; it rose then to an artificial price almost corresponding to Mr. Bryan's "Heavenly ratio" of 16 to 1. It seemed then, as it has now, to justify his maxim that the price of silver and the price of wheat are directly related and always move up and down together. Yet the present has no relevancy to the "sacred" ratio or to any of the causes so plentifully discussed before the country in the great bimetallic debate in 1896. The present causes have been outlined above.

INDIA THE SPONGE.

Among these causes, as has been said, India affords the most fascinating field for study, and perhaps the most profound field. In the trade India is known as "the sponge of silver."

In the last twenty months more than twenty million pounds of silver have been taken by the British Government for India. So huge an amount has been almost like injecting digitalis into the war-wracked Indian currency, and the future there bristles with possibilities.

To curb the tendency to silver stringency in the Indian Empire the Government in August passed an Act prohibiting the export and the import of silver except for Government use.

This does not please the East Indian. Silver is to him a very high god. Not only is it his chief legal tender, but he prizes it so highly, both for its religious use and for its use in arts and crafts, that when an East Indian of certain caste dies he is buried in his silver ornaments. They are an immortal part of his personality, and not to be disturbed even in death.

The rupee is the standard silver coin of the Eastern world. But the Indians, while our compatriots in the realms of imagination, are far less than our equals in imagination as applied to finance. They find it most difficult to "imagine" a silver rupee behind a paper rupee handed to them by any Government. They want the silver itself, and they will make any sacrifice, often quite unreasonable ones, to get the silver itself.

Now, when India has so many things wanted in Europe her traders are in a position to demand that they be paid in silver, and they do demand this.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICA'S HELP TO RUSSIA

The Washington Correspondent of the *Morning Post* wrote on August 24th:—

The Washington Government knows, and has known for some days, of the state of affairs in Russia, and, while extremely anxious to be of assistance to the Provisional Government, and especially to strengthen Mr. Kerensky's hands, it is practically powerless. What Russia needs is men, money, and transportation, not so much men to fight, because she has plenty of soldiers if they will only do their duty; but men to direct and take over the management of industrial affairs, money to pay for things that are vitally necessary, and, perhaps more than anything else, personnel and material necessary for railroad transportation.

In regard to money, the United States stands ready to furnish Russia with what funds she may need, provided there is at least reasonable certainty that the money will be properly used and that it is not being wasted. The President's attitude in this respect is very fine. There is no thought in his mind of bargaining or of asking for guarantees which would be humiliating to Russia's self-respect or which would suggest suspicion. He wants to be generous in the extreme, but at the same time he wants some assurance that American money sent to Russia will not really benefit Germany. Russia has already been given an American credit of \$25,000,000, which the Russian Government has been advised is merely a beginning, but the Russian Government either will not or cannot state in exact terms its requirements or the extent to which it must rely on American financial assistance. It is hoped that these figures will be forthcoming and that the Treasury will be placed in a position to know the approximate amount that will have to be advanced.

CHAOTIC RAILWAYS.

Perhaps what Russia needs immediately more than anything else is material to rehabilitate her railways and men competent to get full service out of them. Mr. Root and the American Technical Railway Commission despatched to Russia have brought back most gloomy reports regarding the railway administration. Yet without efficient transportation Russia can neither keep her armies supplied nor feed her civilian population. Russia needs enormous quantities of locomotives, wagons, and all other kinds of railway supplies, and, in addition, experienced men to rehabilitate her railways which are in a very bad condition, and to take charge of their operation. Both material and men the United States can supply, but it will take time, because the requirements are so great and American factories are overworked with orders.

Yet the Administration believes that the confusion now existing will be cleared away, and that Russia will do her part; and this feeling of confidence is strengthened by the reports which Mr. Root has made to the President and by despatches from Mr. Francis, the American Ambassador. Both agree that the heart and soul of the Russian people are against making a separate peace or ending the war until its aims have been achieved, and, while they admit that political complications may for the time being prevent Russia from exerting her full strength, their faith in her eventual power and determination is not shaken.

A Reuters' Washington message states that the American Government has granted a further loan of \$20,000,000 to Russia.

the very extent of their ability. As a result the stock of silver rupees in India has run astonishingly low. And silver bullion, were it not for the prohibitory fiat of the Government, would be unbelievably high.

FINANCIAL SHOWING.

An idea of the situation may be had by glancing at the report of the last budget of the Indian Finance Minister. He stated then (in March) that the Indian Government had purchased sufficient silver to provide 36 crores of rupees from February, 1916, to March, 1917. Since this latter date perhaps an additional four crores were purchased up to the middle of July. This swept practically all the surplus in India, in China, in the Philippines, and wherever the available silver in the Indian Treasury figures will show:

(A crore is 100 lakhs, and a lakh is 100,000 rupees, and a rupee is worth, normally, a shilling and four pence.

Reserve of rupees in February, 1916, with the Indian Government 25
Coined during the finance year to end of March, 1917 36
Estimated further coinage to July 16th, 1917 3

Latest figures as to reserve of rupees 17 1/2

Absorbed 46 1/2
In other words, India, "the sponge," has mopped up and concealed in her capacious "inards" 45,000,000 rupees in silver since February, 1916.

The world cannot simply India the coming year, as she did the last, with silver. What will India do? That is one of England's "little" problems.

GERMANY HOARDING.

And what will Germany do after the war? That is a very big problem. It is said silver has practically disappeared in Germany. The Government is hoarding the gold, the people are hoarding the silver. There is nothing in circulation but highly inflated currency. Once peace is declared, there is sure to be an immense demand for silver to help replace the depreciated currency. That may be one of the elements that will help keep silver up. But this goes into speculation, where we are emboldened here strictly to facts.—*New York Times Magazine*.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, a Chinese was charged with highway robbery at Kowloon. He pleaded guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, stated that the robbery occurred on September 23rd. An old woman who was on her way to Mongkok to collect a debt was attacked by two men whom she had previously noticed sitting by the roadside. They threw her to the ground, threw pepper in her eyes and struck her with an umbrella. Two bangles were stolen from her. The prisoner made off, but was arrested some little distance from where the robbery took place.

The Chief Justice sentenced prisoner to three years' imprisonment and to seven strokes with "the cat," remarking that the sentence would have been much heavier except for the fact that prisoner did not appear to have been in possession of any dangerous weapons at the time.

A Chinese who was convicted upon a charge of committing rape was sentenced by the Chief Justice to ten years' hard labour.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

An unemployed Chinese, described as a bricklayer, was charged with the theft of 17½ lbs. of scrap iron from the Tung Hing Loong Co., at Nathan Road, Yau-mat.

It was stated that on Monday afternoon the defendant picked up the iron from a scrap heap and was walking away with it when he was seen by a watchman. He dropped the iron and ran, but was subsequently arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood held that there was insufficient evidence to prove that defendant stole the iron, and discharged him.

THEFT FROM A SHOP IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

A coolie was charged with stealing six cotton singlets from a shop in Queen's Road West.

Defendant pleaded that the box containing the singlets dropped from a showcase and he was picking it up when a *lunking* arrested him.

The *lunking* stated that the man opened the showcase and took out the singlets.

A sentence of six weeks' hard labour was imposed.

HEATHER DAY.

As previously announced, "Heather Day" is to be observed in Hongkong this year for the purpose of raising funds for the treatment of wounded soldiers irrespective of nationality in Scottish Hospitals. It is to be held on the 30th November, the anniversary of Scotland's Patron Saint, and the necessary arrangements have been undertaken by St. Andrew's Society. A large committee has been formed, and the preliminary work is already well advanced. One of the features of the day will be a realistic representation of an old Scottish Fair. An advertisement in to-day's issue appeals for every description of variety turn for the Grand Palace of Varieties, one of the "side-shows" of the Fair. Hongkong has plenty of available talent, and the Palace should be able to run a continuous programme.

Yesterday the sum of \$714 was handed to the Hon. Treasurer of "Heather Day" as the result of the sweepstake held on board the s.s. *Chakany* during her trial trip.

CANTON AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Canton American Red Cross Society, which was recently organized, shipped a box of Red Cross supplies on October 10th to Col. Gordon Hall, B.A.M.C., of Cairo, Egypt. The box contained the following articles: 24 draw-sheets, 96 pillow cases, 4 pairs socks, 2 odd pyjama trousers, 61 tray-covers, 90 milk-jug covers, 16 bags, 3 mops, 1 box bandages (36 eye and 45 chin bandages), 12 pyjamas, 18 bed-jackets, 42 shirts.

TRADE UNIONISTS AND FREE TRADE.

On a card vote, the Trade Union Congress at Blackpool on September 6th carried by 2,339,000 against 275,000 a resolution declaring that the economic conditions created by the war have in no way altered the fundamental truth that Free Trade is the broadest and surest foundation for world prosperity and international peace in the future.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.
VOLUNTEER CUP.

Some interesting billiards took place on Monday evening at the Soldiers' Club when the 57th and 83rd Companies R.G.A. continued their games in the semi-final. The 83rd Company were leading by a few points at the commencement of play, but Bombr. Southall and Sergt. Edgeler, who were both in fine form, managed to wipe off this deficit, and at the close of play the Stonewallers' team was leading by 73 points. There were a large number of double-figure breaks, the best being a well-played 44 by Bombr. Southall, which, so far, is the highest break of the tournament. Scores:—

83RD CO. R.G.A. 87TH CO. R.G.A.
Gr. Hawley.....134 Br. Southall.....200
Lt. Baker.....200 Br. Keeble.....173
Gr. Sharp.....154 Sgt. Edgeler.....200

On the conclusion of the present tournament the Soldiers' Club Billiards Tournament will be held. The tournament is open to all services, including the Hongkong Defence Corps, Police and Police Reserves, R.N. Dockyard, etc., and a meeting is to be held to-day at 11 a.m. in the Soldiers' Club to frame rules, accept entries, etc. Teams desiring to enter are invited to send a representative.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Staff and Department will meet the 83rd Co. R.G.A. in the Hongkong League, 2nd Division, to-day at 4.30 p.m., on the Club Ground. Referee, Lieut. Attwell, R.N.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending Oct. 30th and are gratefully acknowledged:—

Brought forward.....	\$2,140.50
W. A. Aumpey.....	5.00
K. E. Gung.....	5.00
W. A. Bittersfeld.....	5.00
W. A. Dowley.....	5.00
H. G. H. Grilkin.....	25.00
C. Thorne.....	10.00
"Ken".....	5.00
C. G. Haffisen.....	5.00
A. Denison.....	5.00
H. Hancock.....	10.00
R. Sutherland.....	5.00
H. F. Campbell.....	5.00
A. Ritchie.....	5.00
A. J. W. Rosser.....	5.00
H. A. Nisbet.....	5.00
H. W. Bird.....	10.00
G. S. Archbutt.....	5.00
Andrew Forbes.....	5.00
K. M. Cumming.....	5.00
J. H. Brister.....	5.00
E. Grant Smith.....	3.00
J. C. Nixon.....	3.00
L. N. Leece.....	10.00
D. V. Cobb—Aug., Sept., and Oct.....	9.00
F. A. Wells.....	5.00
Mr. Justice Gompertz.....	5.00
P. C. Potts.....	5.00
R. G. Herbert.....	3.00
Dr. Forsyth.....	10.00
C. H. Blason.....	5.00
M. M. Maas.....	5.00
T. J. Fisher.....	5.00
J. Bentley.....	5.00
A. E. Crapnell.....	5.00
G. C. Moxen—Sept./Oct.....	30.00
Asiatic Petroleum Co.—N.L.W., W.H.B., F.R., W.M., A.M.B., E.F.O., H.F.B., F.H., W.A.B., L.A.C., G.R., and E.B.S.—An A.C.—Sept./Oct.....	32.00
"An A.C."—Sept./Oct.....	4.00
Total carried forward.....	\$2,409.50

Monthly subscription.

Donation.

T. ROBINSON

(General Secretary).

F. G. B. HARRIS, R.N.

(Naval Secretary).

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.

(Military Sec. and Treasurer).

WELSH WORKERS AND THE WAR.

A Loyalist demonstration was held last month at Merthyr under the auspices of the British Workers' League. Mr. C. B. Stanton, M.P., who presided, said they had to realise what they were up against. His friends and himself were there to ask them, if it were necessary, to be as strong as ever and even stronger in their determination that the war, having regard to the importance of the issues, should be carried on to a successful finish. They were out against militarism. It was a war against war, and, proceeding with unflinching determination, he was certain they would give militarism its death-blow, and that would make it much easier to form their International Committee for peace. Russia or no Russia, they had to get through with the war, and they would do it. (Applause.) The war would have been over by now had it not been for some people bleating for peace. Mr. J. A. Seddon vigorously condemned the cry for peace by negotiation. He regarded all the talk about a peace of this kind as so much hot air. They were opposed to peace by negotiation because they believed that if peace came before the military power of Germany was broken it would only produce another Armageddon.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, October 23rd.

THE DROUGHT AT AN END.
There is at last a little respite from the merciless sun which has been baking us as in a hot oven all these days. On Saturday clouds began to form in the west and the sun went down in a shower-bath. There were a few peals of thunder, and a heavy shower of rain came which brought with it the first real breath of coolness of the season.

The drought has continued rather long, and people fear a rise in the price of rice, which has been lower than it has been for a very long time. The previous crop was a record one, and the present promise well, but may have been retarded by the long drought.

The country shop-keepers complain of very slack times. "No silver comes their way," so their trade is very bad and foreign goods are prohibitive in price.

SWATOW AND THE POLITICAL DISPUTE.

While people are hoping against hope that the South will not get embroiled in war with the North there is a feeling of uneasiness abroad. A strict censorship is maintained on the local papers, so that people are kept as much as possible in the dark as to the movements of troops, etc. While Swatow is in the Canton Province, it is probably unknown to the public to which side—the Northern or the Southern—the General and his troops lean. Some think one thing, some another. There was a story running riot lately that the general had been kidnapped by one of Sun Yat-sen's gunboats. Then it was learned that the gunboat was of the Northern squadron, and it was stated that General Mok paid a visit to the Commander, which was of a few days' duration. He possesses the faculty of keeping his own counsel. In the event of there being trouble with the North he will find himself in an awkward position if he should favour the Northern cause, for his two next in command, now at posts inland, are known to be supporters of the Cantonese Government. It is reported that the Governor of the two Kwang Provinces has ordered him to Canton, but that he refuses to go on the ground of being too busy, and has sent a deputy in his place. The Governor, however, insists on his going himself.

We are in doubt, too, about the Governor himself. One day he appears disposed to be of one mind with the Peking Government; next, he appears to hold aloof from all parties, regarding himself as ruler of the two Provinces, and thus constituting them a "kingdom within a kingdom." It is for this reason, we presume, that the Peking Government has called upon him to renounce his independence; otherwise, he is threatened with troops from the North to bring him under subjection.

We learn that when orders were given from Peking to arrest Sun Yat-sen, orders were issued immediately from Canton to the various Provinces to arrest Tuan Chi-jui. How long is this unfortunate "saw-saw" going to continue? It is certainly ruining the chances of China to do anything to hasten the conclusion of the war. As far as one can see, the whole thing is pure party strife without a gleam of patriotic spirit in the opposition. So far as one can gather, the people talk more freely about their common interest in the success of the Allied Powers, and papers hitherto silent are now urging the Cantonese authorities to declare war on Germany.

A FIRE BRIGADE.

Swatow, in order to be in keeping with progressive communities, is now in possession of a fire-brigade. It is high time for Swatow suffers considerably from fires.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENSEN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

WINTER UNIFORM.

All ranks requiring their Winter Uniform altered, etc., are ordered to attend (in either uniform or muffs) at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, November 7th, or Thursday, November 8th. Winter Uniform to be produced and worn for inspection by the D.S.P. A room at the Club will be set aside for changing purposes. Equipment Officers will attend in uniform on both dates. (By Order.)

T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.)
Hongkong, 30th October, 1917.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., of Hongkong, in their freight circular dated 27th Oct., state:—

We reported last on the 13th inst., and since then the tone of our market has remained quiet, little business having been effected, though the demand for vessels on Time Charter is still very strong and rates remain firm.

In our last report we advised the closing of the Saigon/Hongkong rate as \$1.02 per picul, but indicated a probable strengthening of the rate. This duly came about, and offers were shortly afterwards forthcoming at \$1.10 per picul, at which figure one medium-sized and one small outsider were fixed. Our local rice market, however, was not showing much buoyancy, and, although the possibility of obtaining \$1.15 per picul was put forward, the rate actually weakened and the fixture of an outsider (Japanese) was reported on the basis of \$1.05. A regular medium-sized coaster was also fixed for one round trip on a lump-sum basis of \$44,500. Offers for tonnage are still in the market, and with first half November loading \$1.10 could doubtless again be obtained.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 30th September, 1917, amount to 780,435 tons, as compared with 762,655 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice stand at \$3.38 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for October/November shipment.

Saigon/Philippines. Prompt tonnage could, doubtless, be fixed with anything like reasonable offers.

Saigon/Java.—There is nothing to report in this market. We understand pressing requirements have been filled, as per our last report.

Saigon/Japan.—There is nothing to report in this market, although business could possibly be done, giving a little notice.

Bangkok/Hongkong.—Rates have declined in this direction since our last report quoting \$1.60/\$1.50 per picul for inside/outside bay loading respectively. Advances to hand inform us that big floods have occurred in the hinterland, but definite information is not available, so it is uncertain to what extent the market will be affected. Quotations have already been made, however, at \$1.40/\$1.30 per picul.

NEWCHANG/CANTON.—We have nothing to report.

COAL.—We hear of a large outsider being fixed from Swatow to Hongkong at \$13 per ton; otherwise little business is reported, although tonnage Japan to Southern ports would still find takers.

With regard to local southern business tonnage is still required, but so far charterers have had to go unsatisfied.

SALE TONNAGE LOADING ON TO LOAD.—Nil.

HOW STATESMEN KEEP FIT.
MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S GAME OF GOLF.

Sir William Robertson's belief that the General Staff's ability to cope with all its tremendous problems is very largely due to "keeping fit" makes the recreations of our statesmen, on whom the brunt of the war also falls heavily, interesting reading to men who are suffering from nerves and fatigue, probably because they do not "keep fit."

With golf Mr. Lloyd George has maintained his fitness in face of the hardest mental work. Give him a day off and he takes, not to his club but to his clubs.

Golf is also Mr. Bonar Law's favourite exercise. But his joy is a game of chess—in which, among amateurs, he is a master.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes, proclaims his favourite recreations as shooting and golf. But he says he has played very little since he was 17 and not at all for the last three years.

Sir Edward Carson's physical recreations are officially stated to be riding, golf, and cycling.

Lord Devonport divides his recreation between shooting, gardening, rowing, and yachting.

Lord Rhonda, who was very useful with his fists at Cambridge, now finds the dearest delight of his spare moments in farming.

Therein he resembles another Welshman, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, who at a house party of his said to an intimate friend, "I don't know what you would like to do, but I am going to spread manure."

The late Mr. Chamberlain did not believe in the necessity for any exercise beyond watching orchids grow and smoking strong cigars, and he remained very fit up to a good age; but Mr. Gladstone attributed his fitness to systematic tree-felling, and Lord Robert remained young beyond the ordinary limits by the excellent open-air exercise of hunting.

Sir Edward Clarke, a true veteran, drills with the Volunteers.

The Lord Mayor of London believes in a good walk.

SWISS AGREEMENT WITH ALLIES.

The conference held at the offices of the Secretary of State for Blockade between Swiss delegates and representatives of the Allied Powers which began on August 29th concluded on September 5th. A new agreement was reached, according to which the Swiss silk industry will obtain raw materials, but agrees not to supply the enemy with articles which may be used for military purposes. In addition, various points were settled regarding the shipment of supplies and transport facilities already granted to Switzerland and the guarantee given to the Allies in the drafting of the agreements the Allied representatives kept in mind the adaptation of the blockade policy hitherto followed by the European Allies to the regulations announced by the United States, of which recent indications prove the efficacy.

INTIMATIONS

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& CO.

JUST RECEIVED:

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF

EIDER DOWN QUILTS

THIS DESIGN ONE OF MANY.

SIZE 6 ft. x 6 ft.

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MATERIALS

Price

\$27.50

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PANELS

and

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MANY OTHER BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND

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PRICES **\$17.50 TO \$75.00**

ALSO A NICE RANGE FOR COTS.

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Instruments of Precision.

Absolute reliability — backed by 50 years of progress and success.

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SPECIAL SPORTING MATERIALS.

COATS \$15.00 TO \$30.00 IN HOMESPUNS, SCOTCH AND REAL HARRIS TWEEDS.

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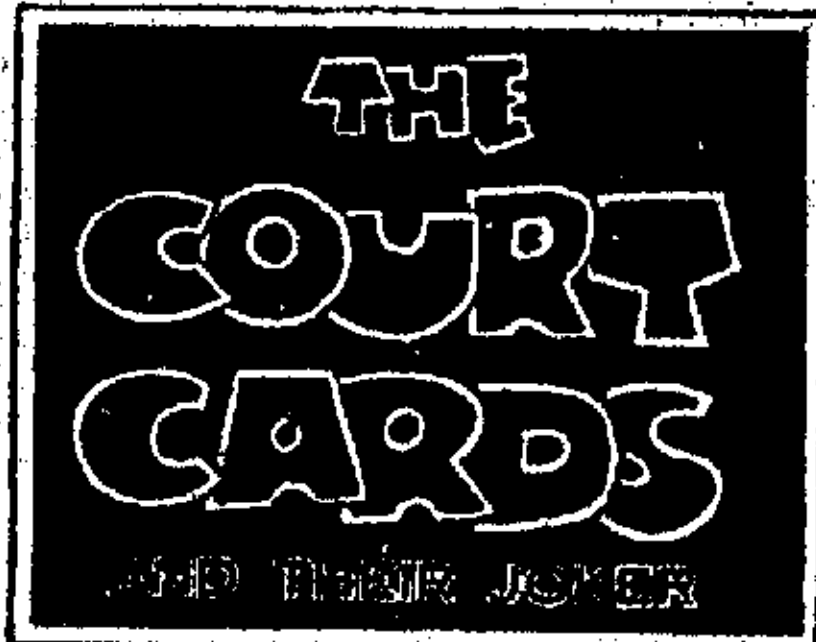
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR.

STALLHOLDERS and those assisting at the TEA STALL at the MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR on SATURDAY next will be admitted to the Dress Rehearsal of the Variety Entertainment which will take place at Government House on FRIDAY, November 2nd, at 5 P.M.

Admission 50 cts. [1219]

YOU REMEMBER



THEY ARE RETURNING on SATURDAY, Nov. 10th. PASSED BY THE NONSENSE.

PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S. Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Get in early and avoid the crush.

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP. [1220]

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price. Mr. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy Corded and Broaded Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM,

SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRAPERY STORE
36-40, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG. [1221]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 19, Ice House STREET.

MOXON & TAYLOR.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1917. [1213]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from WEDNESDAY, 31st instant, and on each succeeding Wednesday until further Notice the Train (timed to leave Kowloon at 1.48 P.M.) is cancelled and in its place a Train will leave at 1.28 P.M. and will run according to the timing of the present 1.23 P.M. Saturday Local Train. Trains will be served on this Train if ordered the previous day.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager. [1215]

G. B.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

Coupon No. 2.

Payable 1st November, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as the DEFINITIVE BONDS have not yet arrived from England, the Payment of the Dividend due on 1st November, 1917, will be made by a Provisional Coupon. Scrip Certificates should be presented at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on 1st November, 1917, when the Relative Provisional Coupon will be issued.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Colonial Treasurer.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1917. [1208]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.,

P.O. Box 72,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1108]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE KUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17546 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LECAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of GENERAL MANAGER of the PENANG HARBOUR BOARD. Applicants should have thorough knowledge of all Shipping Matters, including the loading and unloading of Cargo and Coal, and Warehousing.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman, PENANG HARBOUR BOARD, Penang. [1205]

JUST RECEIVED.

FURTHER SUPPLY OF

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Mission Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—
JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Mission Building,
The Bund,
Canton. [1201]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [300]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [34]

TO LET.

No. 38, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.

From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

LABOUR ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

Apply to—
"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PRINCE.

LINSTRAD & DAVIS,
Red House, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

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PORT

A SUPERIOR OLD PORT.

WITH STYLE AND CHARACTER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 131, Finsbury, E.C.2

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1917.

ITALY'S REVERSE.

THE news from the Italian Front continues to be of an extremely disquieting character. The Austro-German forces claim to have captured one hundred thousand prisoners and seven hundred guns, and, in the absence of any contradiction, we have no option but to accept these figures as substantially correct. If the casualties suffered by our Ally were to be estimated on the usual basis this would represent a loss of approximately half-a-million men, or one-fifth of the total mobilised by Italy. There are, however, reasons for believing that the proportion of prisoners is exceptionally high. The Italians themselves admit that some of the units forming their Second Army offered feeble resistance, thus allowing the enemy to penetrate the left wing on the Julian front and to invade Italian soil. This is a surprising contrast to the dash and intrepidity shown by the Second Army a month or two back in crossing the Isonzo and sweeping over the Bainsizza Plateau in the face of a stubborn foe supported by great natural obstacles. Since they entered the war nearly two years and a half ago the Italian troops have compelled such great admiration by their wonderful dash and tenacity of purpose in a struggle which may literally be described as uphill that the first report of the serious reverse which they have now suffered came as a painful surprise, and we readily accepted, as a natural explanation, the report that our gallant Ally was taken unawares by vastly superior forces withdrawn from the Russian and Rumanian fronts. It is now authoritatively declared, however, that this report is grossly exaggerated. In all only about seven new divisions have been added to the forces of the Central European Powers on the Italian front, and the success which has been achieved is attributed to the presence of from three to five German divisions, who attacked from Pizzo to

Tolmino. It is added that, despite the Russian collapse, Austria and Germany still retain as many divisions on the Eastern front as when the Russian offensive began last July. It seems extraordinary that this should be the case in view of the plight in which the Austrians were placed by the vigorous Italian offensive and of Russia's inactivity. Certainly we were told two or three months ago that Austria had been obliged to transfer large bodies of troops from Galicia to stem the advance of the victorious Italians. It is now declared that, taking the front as a whole, the Italians had a considerable numerical superiority. This would seem to imply that the blow delivered by the enemy was not anticipated, but it is asserted, on the contrary, that the Italians were fully prepared for it, and were confident of their ability to cope with it successfully. It would be idle to attempt to minimise the effect of their failure. The number of men whom they have lost represents a formidable total, while the guns, which probably include some of those lent by the British, will seriously weaken their powers of resistance and be a welcome addition to the strength of the enemy, who, from orders which have fallen into our hands on the Western front, appear to have been under the necessity of economising in the matter of artillery. The chief advantage, however, which the enemy will derive will be political. Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON, in an interview with a representative of the American Press, has pointed out that the result of the war to-day does not depend merely upon the armies engaged, and without breaking the enemy's lines it may be possible to achieve victory by breaking the hearts of the people behind those lines. It is from this aspect that we must view the spectacular triumphs which Germany obtains from time to time. Italy, however, is a doughty fighter, and great as must be the disappointment of being deprived in a few days of the fruits of many months' painful effort which had almost placed the key of Trieste in her hands, it is evident that she does not intend tamely to accept the present situation. It is little more than a year ago that she hurled back the Austrians when they were threatening to over-run the Venetian plains, and she may be trusted to make the invaders pay for every foot of her soil that they traverse as soon as she has had time to recover from the shock she has sustained. Already the Allies, realising that their interests are one and indivisible, are taking steps to render her every assistance and defeat this latest attempt of the Germans to crush one by one the forces arrayed against them.

A Chinese boilermaker, working on a ship's side at Kowloon docks on Sunday, lost his footing and fell into the dock. He was killed almost instantaneously.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth inform us that they have received telegraphic advice from their Singapore agents that the Kedah Rubber Co., Ltd., has declared a first interim dividend of 10 per cent.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$15.37 to the funds of the Society from "Portuguese Well-Wishers."

The inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the recent fire at Kwong Wing Cheung Chan Dye Works, at Hokitoun, Kowloon City, was concluded yesterday morning. Mr. J. B. Wood was satisfied that there was no evidence to show that arson had been committed, and ordered the release of the works from Police custody.

The following casualties have occurred to N.C.O.s and men of the R.G.A. who have left Hongkong for active service since the outbreak of hostilities:—Killed—Sergeant Bournier, Bomb. Annett, Gunn. Corbin, Gunn. Wakeford. Died of wounds:—C.Q.M.S. Stagg, Sergeant, Gunn. Carroll, Gunn. R. A. Cooper, Gunn. Grimshaw. Seriously wounded:—Gunn. Brooker. Wounded:—Corpl. Wilson, Bomb. McEvoy, Bomb. Smith, Bomb. Heron, Bomb. Stockford, Gunn. Munson, Dockrill, Cobb, Ham-macott, Griffiths, Trapwell, Gould, Barnard, Banwell, Hallam, Smith, H.J. Jones, R.B. Elder, Cayn, Copper, A. Todd, Brown, Coland, Howell. Gassed:—Gunn. Fisher, M., and Hailey. Shell-shock:—Gunn. Hudson, C.

The Union Church Guild meets to-night at 9 o'clock in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, when a lantern lecture will be given by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, the subject being "The Land of Lloyd George." The lecture is open to members and their friends.

On Sunday last, the subscribers to the Services' Entertainment Fund were again the hosts of the Detachment, Army Ordnance Corps, attached men, and families. The party on this occasion went in charge of Lieut. M. W. Stevens, A.O.D., on an all-day picnic to Taiipo, special arrangements having been made by the kindness of Mr. H. P. Winslow, Manager of the British Section of the Kowloon and Canton Railway. The general arrangements were admirably handled by Armourer Staff-Sergeant Thornton, who saw that ample and excellent refreshments were provided for both tiffin and tea. The picnic was enjoyed very much indeed, and the hospitality of the S.E.F. is most cordially appreciated by all concerned.

MORE MEN FOR THE LABOUR BATTALIONS.

CAPTAIN R. D. THOMAS AND MR. R. K. BATCHELOR.

Captain R. D. Thomas, of the *Huang Shan*, the Commodore of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Company's fleet, has been granted a commission in the Chinese Labour Battalion and has left the Colony en route for France.

Capt. Thomas joined the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company in June, 1895, and has held the position of master since 1898. He is an excellent Chinese scholar, speaking Mandarin and Cantonese fluently, and has always been very popular with the men under him. Before he left, the Chinese crew of the *Huang Shan* presented him with a handsome gold wrist-watch and band. The Company, of course, are keeping his position open, and it is hoped by all that he will return in the best of health and strength after the war. Capt. Thomas is married and has a wife and six children in England.

Another traveller by the same boat as Capt. Thomas was Mr. R. K. Batchelor, of Messrs. Deacon & Co., Ltd., the agents of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. in Canton. Mr. Batchelor is also going to take up a commission in the Chinese Labour Battalion.

Two other Captains of the same Company have left previously for active service—Captain Ramsey, who was at Home when war broke out and immediately volunteered; and Capt. Chalmers. Captain Ramsey died in France. Captain Chalmers is now in Mesopotamia.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 30th.

LUNG CHAI-KWONG DECLARES INDEPENDENCE. It is reported that General Lung Chai-kwong declared independence in King Chow, on the 27th inst. He will join forces with Mok King-yu in Swatow. People are suspicious of Lung's attitude, as he was recently reported to be a supporter of the Tsuchun.

The Tsuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, has ordered Cheung Hoi-yu to send Yunnan troops with all possible dispatch to attack Swatow. Cheung has accordingly sent a few regiments from Shui-Kwan.

DISMISSAL OF THE TUCHUN. After receiving the President's Mandate dismissing the Tsuchun Chan Ping-kwan and appointing Li Yew-hon (Civil Governor, who has gone to Shui Hing) in his stead, the authorities of Kwangtung have wired to Li and asked if he approves of the appointment in view of the Province's independence. Li is requested to return to Canton immediately.

The Tsuchun is reported to have said to one of his staff that he is glad to hand over the position to Li and that he himself will go to assist Hunan.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND. Subscriptions already acknowledged:—\$13,701.44 225 Mr. G. K. Nuttall 100.00 \$13,801.44 225

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 27th October is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 42 weeks.
This Year	\$13,061	\$585,017
Last Year	12,394	523,233
Decrease	667	
Increase		36,221

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.

SHANGHAI, October 30th.

Tan Ho-ming, Tsuchun of Kwang-si, will be dismissed and Lung Chai-kwong will be appointed his successor.

The President and the Premier discussed Kwangtung affairs yesterday.

The Szechwan troops are fighting the Yunnan troops at Chi-lin-tsing, a place near Chung-hing in Szechuen.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will open on the 10th prox.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SENTENCED.

Chen Chin-tao, ex-Minister of Finance, has been sentenced to penal servitude for three years.

BREAD AND BEEF.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AT THE SANITARY BOARD.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, Dr. Ozorio asked:—

(1)—Is the Head of the Sanitary Department aware of the fact that the bread supply of the Colony has gone inferior in quality due to the lower class of flour imported?

(2)—Has any examination been made to ascertain if alum is being used in excess of 10 grains to 4 lbs. of bread to give the bread its white colour?

(3)—What steps does the Head of Sanitary Department propose to take in the matter?

The CHAIRMAN replied, in answer to the first question "No," in answer to the second question "Not recently," and, in answer to the third, that samples will be submitted to the Government Analyst. There for the time being the matter rests.

THE SUPPLY OF BEEF.

Referring to the recent shortage of beef, the CHAIRMAN said that the rise in prices sanctioned by the Government seemed to have solved the question of supply. There was now no danger of any further scarcity. They were not obtaining any supplies of cattle from Wuchow until arrangements had been made for changing the depot at which cattle from the West and Wei rivers were collected.

In reply to a question from Mr. Bowley as to how soon the new arrangements would be in force, the CHAIRMAN could make no definite statement. It would depend, he said, upon their co-operation with the Consul at Wuchow. It was not, however, a matter of urgency now, because the Colony was being supplied from other sources.

The other business before the meeting was of very little public interest. In addition to the Chairman (Mr. E. V. Carmichael), Dr. Ozorio and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, there were also present:—Mrs. Gale, Medical Officer of Health; Lieut. Col. Crisp, R.A.M.C., Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (secretary).

Mr. BOWLEY asked:—

"Which (if any) of the recommendations relative to the estimates for 1918, made by the Board to the Government on the 22nd May, 1917, have not been adopted by the Government? and for what reasons have any of such recommendations not been adopted?"

The CHAIRMAN gave the information desired, remarking that the recommendations which had been refused had been refused on general grounds, that they were not sufficiently urgent to justify expenditure just now. On the whole, he thought that considering the hard times the Board had not done badly.

Most of the recommendations referred to small matters, the increase of pay to engineers at bath-houses, for example, which was refused on the ground that they were not as hard worked as those on steam barges and, moreover, had free quarters.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the answers were all recorded in the Minutes. Dr. Ozorio also asked:—

What Department is in charge of the licensing of hawkers and why does the Department in charge permit hawkers to block the entrances of lanes—for example, Chiu Lung Street?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Police were in charge of the licensing of hawkers, and that as Chiu Lung Street was a private street it came under the Sanitary Board. There was very little traffic down the street, however, as there was a flight of steps at the Queen's Road end. The street was not within the market limits, and he did not think any useful object would be served by interfering with the hawkers. It was the policy of the Department to prevent as far as possible any obstruction in private streets to scavenging or traffic. The hawkers in Chiu Lung Street offended in neither of these ways. The meeting shortly afterwards terminated.

THE WAR.

THE ITALIAN ARMY'S GREAT TRIAL.

ALLIES WILL RENDER ALL ASSISTANCE.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF PATRIOTISM IN ITALY.

ATTEMPTED AIR RAID ON ENGLAND

AEROPLANES FAIL TO PENETRATE OUTER DEFENCES.

NATION'S THANKS TO THE FORCES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL ANGLO-BELGIAN RAIDS.

LONDON, October 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Inniskillings, raiding north-eastward of Croisilles, captured a few prisoners.

The Belgians, successfully raiding, also captured a number of prisoners northward and southward of Dixmude.

Our low-flying aeroplanes on Sunday fired many rounds on enemy troops in trenches and shell-holes, and dropped one hundred bombs on aerodromes and billets. They bombed at night-time the Gontrode aerodrome, Courtrai station, and railway stations in the neighbourhood of Roulers.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 29th.

A wireless German official reports states:—We repulsed the English northward of the Bosinghe-Staden railway.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, October 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided the enemy trenches, last night, opposite Warneton.

We repulsed reconnoiters in the neighbourhood of Bente.

A Belgian patrol, yesterday, captured a post and 21 men, to the north of Merckem.

The Belgians, during the night, successfully carried out a raid, to the north of Dixmude, taking 23 prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL FRANCO-BELGIAN OPERATION.

LONDON, October 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The Franco-Belgians carried out successful operations northward of Merckem.

The French captured Luighem village.

The Allies now hold the whole of the Merckem Peninsula.

There was reciprocal artillery firing on the battle front.

Our aeroplanes were busy all day on Saturday and they co-operated with our artillery. They fired several thousand rounds at ground targets from heights ranging from one hundred to one thousand feet. They dropped 29 heavy bombs on Roulers Station, six on Abele aerodrome, 121 lighter bombs on billets eastwards of Lens and 124 on other targets.

MORE BRITISH BOMBINGS.

Our squadrons during the night dropped four tons of bombs on seven aerodromes and three important railway stations. Several burst near the hangars and railway tracks, one setting fire to a train. Enemy aeroplanes repeatedly attacked, but our machines never failed to reach the objective. We brought down eleven enemy machines and drove down seven. Nine of ours are missing.

BEWILDERED BY FRENCH AUDACITY.

LONDON, October 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—Yesterday's French success was a brilliant affair of consummate tactical skill and irresistible élan. The Germans were bewildered by the audacity of the attack, not suspecting the French would try to negotiate the flooded area late in the autumn.

The attack was preceded by thirty-two hours of artillery preparation. Later the Belgians co-operated and crossed the floods in flat-bottomed boats carrying machine-guns, and established a new line beyond the inundations.

The result of the operation has been to make a deep little salient close around the western half of the Houthulst Forest.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

PEACE WITH THE GERMAN HAYONET.

NEW YORK, October 29th.

A Correspondent of the Associated Press on the Italian Front telegraphed on the 27th inst.:—German masses are advancing carrying huge banners bearing the word "Peace."

This was evidently an appeal to the Italian soldiery, though it was accompanied by a roar of artillery and with bayonets beneath the banners.

ITALIANS LOSE CORMONS.

LONDON, October 29th.

A wireless German official report states:—The whole Italian Isonzo front has collapsed.

The Third Army is hastily retreating along the Adriatic coast.

The Austro-Germans are now before Udine.

The Austro-Germans also captured Cormons.

The number of prisoners is continually increasing.

NATION'S MORALE STIFFENING.

LONDON, October 30th.

The Italian newspapers testify to the nation's stiffening morale, party differences being forgotten. There are striking demonstrations of patriotism on all sides, from Catholics to Socialists. The departure of hundreds of officers for the front occasioned unforgettable scenes, and wounded soldiers in hospitals are asking to return to duty.

THE GERMAN HABIT.

The United States Secretary for War, in the "Weekly Review," recalls that in May, 1916, the Austrians similarly assaulted in fine weather in superior fighting vigour than at present, and in the initial days scored successes and obtained a footing on the Italian plain only to be stopped and driven back.

A French military critic in the *Debat*, recalling Verdun, points out that the German habit is to strike at a difficult point, which followed Montenegro seeking a weak strategic point, though it may be strong tactically. It is estimated that the Austro-German losses are 20,000.

FULLEST POSSIBLE AID TO ITALIANS.

LONDON, October 29th.

Reuter's Agency announces that steps have already been taken for rendering the Italians the fullest possible assistance.

AMERICA TO HELP ITALY.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

The United States has decided to assist Italy.

The chief effect of the news in America has been to accelerate the military preparations.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, October 29th.

An Italian wireless official message states:—Our troops are fulfilling their duty and regularly checking the advance on the plains.

GERMANS MAKING SUPREME EFFORT.

LONDON, October 28th.

News from the Italian front is still meagre, but it is evident that the Germans are making a supreme effort to repeat their Roumanian tactics.

With the advance to Cividade the Austro-Germans reached the very edge of the Venetian Plain, gravely threatening the great strategic centre of Udine, the loss of which would mean the outflanking of the Carso and the collapse of the whole defence line to the sea. The enemy has now no actual obstacle in his advance, provided he disposes sufficient forces to follow up his initial success, which some correspondents think is doubtful.

The Austro-Germans did not have things all their own way. Fine fighting occurred when the enemy, after crossing the river and bridgehead at Santa Lucia and Santa Maria, attacked the Italian gun positions at Globokak. A furious hand-to-hand struggle ended in a victory for the Bersaglieri, the commander of whom was four times wounded.

Italian aeroplane reconnaissance reports that the roads and the country in the rear are full of troops.

German aeroplanes are most active, bombing villages on the front at half-hourly intervals.

ITALY'S POSITION RECEIVING ALLIES' ATTENTION.

The *Times* says there is reason to believe that the critical situation on the Italian front has received and is receiving the prompt and sympathetic consideration of the Franco-British Governments, though in the nature of things no positive announcement can be made.

It is understood that General Cadorna already knows that he may rely upon the promptest and fullest support which lies in the power of the Allies to give. This reflects the views of all the belligerents, which declare that the Allies will stand or fall together.

FRANCE WILL AFFORD CO-OPERATION.

PARIS, October 29th.

President Poincaré presided over a Cabinet Council, which examined the military situation, and it was decided to afford Allied co-operation on the Italian Front.

REPORTS GROSSLY EXAGGERATED.

LONDON, October 30th.

It is authoritatively stated that the reports recently arrived from the Italian front are grossly exaggerated.

So far as is known, only five German divisions are on the Isonzo front, of which only three were definitely identified by the Italians as participating in the attack. Possibly another German Division arrived, but so far as is known it was not engaged in the attack. Two out of the five above-mentioned divisions came from the Western Front, where they had suffered heavily at the hands of the British, and where they were replaced by two Divisions from Russia.

The German strength on the Western Front, therefore, is undiminished, indeed it has been increased by two Divisions since September 1st.

The remainder of the German reinforcements on the Italian Front were transferred from Russia and Roumania.

Regarding the Austrian reinforcements, only two Austrian Divisions are known to have arrived on the Italian Front last month, but possibly two others recently arrived, though they have not yet been identified.

The total reinforcements, therefore, which are known to have arrived on the Italian Front amount to only seven Divisions, and the enemy's success is entirely due to the presence of three to five German Divisions, which attacked Plesco on the Tolmino Front.

The exaggeration of the enemy's strength is unfair to the Russians and Roumanians, who, despite the Russian collapse, still retain as many enemy Divisions on their front as there were when the Russian offensive began last July.

It also suggests that the Italians were left to bear the brunt of a numerically superior enemy. This is not the case. The Italians were fully prepared for the attack, and were confident of success without help from the Allies.

They had a considerable numerical superiority to the enemy on the whole front. The exaggeration also gives an entirely false impression of the enemy's power of transporting large forces from East to West in a short time.

COMMENT BY BRITISH PRESS.

LONDON, October 28th.

The gravity of Italy's position is recognised by the British Press, and threatens to revive the old controversy on the subject of the respective values of the Western and Eastern Fronts.

The *Times* says that an extensive invasion of Italy would affect the whole Allied cause, and corresponding measures must be taken should necessity arise.

The *Standard* says that the time has come to abandon the idea that the Western Front is the only one that counts. Italy must not share the fate of Serbia and Roumania.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that a narrow military conception prevented the Allies from timorously countering the thrust.

The *Observer* is confident that the Italians, like the French at Verdun, will make the greatest fight in their history, and that their Western Allies will help to the utmost.

The *Weekly Despatch* asks whether a narrow military conception prevented the Allies from timorously countering the thrust.

The *Observer* is confident that the Italians, like the French at Verdun, will make the greatest fight in their history, and that their Western Allies will help to the utmost.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that Italy is in peril of a great disaster. Even the most fanatical supporter of the Western school cannot argue that a yard gained in the West is worth a mile in the East.

FRENCH PRESS OPINION.

PARIS, October 28th.

The newspapers are confident that Italy will finally surmount her great trial. They also affirm that the Italian resistance is strengthened, finally, and that Germany will eventually be hemmed in without attaining her political military objectives in Italy.

ITALIAN ARMY'S TRIAL.

ROME, October 28th.

The *Giornale d'Italia*, commenting upon the retirement, says that the Army is called to undergo a trial which will decisively influence the whole course of the war. The Central Powers hope to smash the *Entente* through Italy.

GERMANS CAPTURE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ITALIANS.

LONDON, October 28th.

A wireless German official report states that the Second and Third Italian Armies are retreating westward. We are pursuing rapidly between the mountains and the sea.

Our captures now total 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns.

A REVISED COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, October 28th.

The Press Bureau states that the following should be substituted for the first paragraph in the Italian communiqué which appeared in our yesterday's issue.

"Following a violent attack and feeble resistance, detachments of the Second Army permitted Austro-German forces to pierce our left wing."

[The above is substituted for the paragraph which referred to the cowardice of the Second Army in surrendering without fighting.—*Ed. H.D.P.*]

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NATION'S THANKS TO THE FORCES.

SPEECH BY PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, October 28th.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister moved a resolution of thanks to the Forces of the Crown in the following terms:—

"That the thanks of the House of Commons be given to the Navy for its faithful work upon the seas during more than three years of ceaseless danger and stress while guarding our shores and protecting us from attacks by a barbarous foe, and the commerce upon which the victory of the Allies depends."

"Also to the Army, women, medical, and other auxiliary services for their unfailing courage and endurance in defending right through sufferings and hardships unparalleled in the history of war, and for their loyal readiness to continue the work to which they had set their hand until the liberty of the world is secured."

"Also to the gallant troops from the Dominions, from India, and the Crown Colonies, who have travelled many thousands of miles to share with their comrades of the British Isles the sacrifices and triumphs of the battlefield and taken their full share in the struggle for human freedom."

"To the Mercantile Marine—for the devotion to duty with which they have continued to carry vital supplies to the Allies through seas infested with deadly peril."

"And the House of Commons acknowledges with grateful admiration the valour and devotion of those who have offered their lives in the service of their country, and tenders its sympathy with their relations and friends in the sorrow they have sustained."

In moving the Resolution, the Prime Minister said that, even had he the leisure in these terrible times, especially in the anxiety of the last two or three days, he felt that he could not do justice to this great theme. The deeds referred to in the Resolution had won the admiration and gratitude of every subject of His Majesty, and he felt no words were needed to commend acceptance of the Resolution to any body of Britons throughout the world.

Referring to the Navy, the Prime Minister said it was like a vital internal organ of our existence of which we were not conscious until something went wrong. The Navy was taken for granted. The Navy was the anchor of the Allied cause. It lost its hold: the hopes of the Allies would be shattered. To understand the great part of the Navy-one had only to imagine what would have happened if the Navy had been defeated even a year ago. Our armies in France, Mesopotamia, Salonika and Egypt would have vanished, and would finally vanish for lack of support in men and material. France, deprived not merely of our support, but of the material assistance which the British Navy enabled her to get from abroad, would have been unable to prosecute to the end her campaign against the overwhelming forces of the foe. Italy, deprived of our support, would have fallen. Russia would have fallen. The British Navy, an overwhelming disaster would have fallen to the Allied cause. (Cheers.)

"Russia would have fallen to the Allied cause. (Cheers.) France would have fallen to the Allied cause. (Cheers.) Europe, of the world. (Cheers.) Never in the whole affairs of the world had the British Navy been a more potent and more beneficent influence in the affairs of men. Despite the hidden foes, and despite black piracy, it had preserved the highway of the seas for Great Britain and her Allies. (Cheers.) Since the war the Navy had transported 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horses, 25,000,000 tons of explosives and supplies, 50,000,000 tons of coal and oil fuel, for the fleet, armies and the needs of the Allies. Out of these 15,000,000 men only 3,500 were lost—(cheers)—of whom only 2,700 had been lost through the action of the enemy. That was apart from the prodigious quantity of food and other material totalling 130,000,000 tons transported by British ships. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say that it was too early to summarise the effect of the blockade, which would have been complete if we had not left the gates of the Balkans unlocked. The Grand Fleet had not had many opportunities, but that was not its fault. (Cheers.) It was due to the enemy's knowledge of its efficacy and a recognition of its merits. (Cheers.) Since Jutland the Germans had never challenged the Grand Fleet. That was the best proof that the Germans had not trusted the veracity of their own claims to victory at Jutland. (Laughter.) The work and peril of the smaller craft of the Fleet was never ended. They numbered by the thousand, and their hardships and dangers were barely realised. Yet the fruits of their action were enjoyed by the population of the British Isles. There was not an enemy ship, bay, gulf or estuary used for commerce which was not paralysed by ships of the British Navy, and the dangerousness of their task was proclaimed by the casualties, which proportionately equalled the command of the sea was maintained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George next paid a great tribute to the Mercantile Marine. Before the war it was difficult to get men to join the Mercantile Marine on account of the better conditions on land. Yet, despite the strain, hardship, terror and peril which had multiplied since the war, there had not been found one man who was afraid to return to the sea. (Cheers.)

He also warmly paid a tribute to the services of fishermen and trawlers, not merely round the coast, but also in the Mediterranean. He cited striking instances of heroism by trawlers against submarines, and declared that never did sailors, whether of the Navy or the Mercantile Marine, show greater grit, courage, determination and humanity.

Turning to the Army, the Prime Minister said the Expeditionary Forces had increased from originally 100,000 to over 3,000,000. It was a great triumph of organisation, but it was only rendered possible by the heroism and self-sacrifice of the Old Army, the finest fighting troops in the world. (Cheers.) By the end of November, 1914, France was saved—and Europe; but there was hardly a man left. The Old Army had gathered the Prussian spears in its breast, and in perishing had saved Europe. (Cheers.)

It filled us with pride that we should belong to a race producing such men. Never had British courage been put to such a test. Never had it so triumphantly endured. He marvelled at the endurance of our men who were confronted by the most highly trained army in the world. Despite our scant opportunities for training, we time and again have defeated veteran armies formidably entrenched. We really owed a debt of gratitude to this great army. (Cheers.)

He referred to the endurance shown by the Salonika and Mesopotamia forces, the latter of whom restored British prestige in the East, and by the Forces in East Africa. Everywhere these men had proved worthy of the great country to which they belonged and the great army in which they enlisted. Mr. Lloyd George quoted the opinion of one of the most brilliant members of the Imperial General Staff regarding Generals French, Haig and Maude. Referring to General Haig, this high authority said:—"Splendid as the fighting qualities of our troops had been, their success had been largely due to General Haig's power of organisation, persistence and forethought." Refuting the German calumny that England is fighting her battles through others, Mr. Lloyd George said that 75 per cent. in both men and casualties were English. Scotland had done its share; Ireland had made a distinguished contribution; and Wales had just beaten the record in voluntary recruiting.

Referring to the Dominions' part in the war, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"They have contributed between them 700,000 men. What does that mean? Five times the number of our Expeditionary Force. How well they fought, those citizen armies—the ready and resourceful comrades of the Canadians, how it saved France and the British Army at the second battle of Ypres! How on the heights of Vimy they swept the foe from the position where he had defied the greatest armies of the Allies for two or three years! Then the men of the southern sea, of Australia and New Zealand—the dash and tenacity which enabled them first to capture the precipitous rocks of Anzac and to cling to them for months, and to capture Pozieres and Bullecourt. Then the men who came in smaller contingents from South Africa. How they cleared Delville Wood with their daring! Then the noble sacrifices of the men of Newfoundland—I could not give a catalogue of all these achievements without detaining the House beyond the limit. Then India. How bravely, how loyally they supported the British arms! The memory of the powerful aid which they readily accorded in our hour of trouble will not be forgotten after the war is over, and when the affairs of India come up for examination and action. Our Colonies throughout the world, how they have helped! Never has the British Empire shown a greater and effective unity. It was regarded as a dream by many. Now it is a fact, and a powerful fact fashioning the history of the world and the destiny of men."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Asquith, following Mr. Lloyd George, declared that the unbounded sacrifices of men and women throughout the Empire had assured victory to the Allies.

Mr. Redmond emphasised that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith had expressed the absolutely unanimous sentiments of the House.

Mr. O'Grady, on behalf of the Labourites, associated himself with the motion.

Moving the same Resolution in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon stated that Canada had sent 250,000, Australia 300,000, New Zealand 120,000, and South Africa 60,000 men. India's contribution in some respects had been more remarkable, for she provided troops for a much larger number of theatres of war.

Dealing with the Navy, Lord Curzon stated that at present there was only one small German merchantman converted into an armed cruiser which had not been accounted for. Although for the past three months she had not been heard of, she was the solitary speck on the boundless ocean, and for aught he knew she was at the bottom of the sea.

(Continued on Page 6.)



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THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANOTHER PEACE PLOT DISCLOSED.

LONDON, October 29th.

La Metropole, the Belgian newspaper published in London, discloses another German peace plot, which has been summarily rejected. To break the *Entente*, Germany proposed a separate peace to Belgium through an emissary, a well-known Belgian magnate, who interviewed the Belgian Premier at Paris.

The preliminary conditions presented were: Complete restoration; recognition of independence; indemnities for war expenses; reparation for destruction; and the convocation of a Peace Conference under the presidency of King Albert.

ANOTHER PEACE OVERTURE.

LONDON, October 30th.

Close upon the heels of the Austro-German advance comes another peace "feeder" from Austria. The Austrian Premier, von Seidler, speaking in the Reichsrath, announced that Austria was still ready to sit at the peace table if the enemy were ready to create a foundation of equal inter-State relations.

GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

AMSTERDAM, October 30th.

A message from Berlin states that the *Mittag Zeitung* reports that the Chancellorship has been offered to Count Hertling, who is considering acceptance of the post.

BAVARIA AND THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

AMSTERDAM, October 30th.

It is significant that Bavaria is playing a prominent part in the solution of the question of the German Chancellorship, thus encroaching upon what hitherto has been considered a purely Prussian preserve. The influential *Munch Post* warns the Prussians against any attempt to appoint as successor to Dr. Michaelis anybody who will embark on a campaign against the Reichstag.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST BATTLE OF YPRES.

LONDON, October 28th.

The approach of the third anniversary of the first battle of Ypres on the 31st October is being celebrated by articles dwelling upon the deeds of the Old Army that saved Great Britain and the Empire, and altered the whole course of the war.

Lord French, in a message to the *Observer*, says: "Universal recognition by their countrymen of the deeds performed by the Old Army in 1914 is worthily and justly bestowed. It was the obstinate tenacity and the superb spirit of refusal to acknowledge defeat which has ever animated the British soldier that saw the country through those desperate hours on October 31st and November 1st, 1914. It was the man in the trench who saved the Empire."

Lord French will visit his old regiment, the Irish Guards, on the 31st instant to recall the great deeds they performed. He agrees with the suggestion that the 31st of October should be regarded as a day of national celebration and thanksgiving, though it may be impossible to arrange such a celebration before the end of the war.

"SEADLER" DESTROYS MANY VESSELS.

SYDNEY, October 28th.

The crew of the launch mentioned in a cable dated the 28th instant, belonging to the *Seadler*, have landed at Suva.

The crowd, which included several Indians, jeered the Germans as "Baby-Killers."

It is stated that other boats belonging to the *Seadler* are still at large.

Count von Luckner, who was in command of the crew, claims that they have not taken any lives, but that they sank 23 ships.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS. POLITICIANS' CONGRESS.

MOSCOW, October 28th.

The Politicians' Congress passed a resolution denouncing all thoughts of treason towards the Allies or a separate peace, and expressing a firm belief that Russia is able to carry the war to a conclusion corresponding with the interests, honour and dignity of Russia.

NON-SOCIALISTS' ADVICE.

A conference of the non-Socialist parties unanimously urge the Government to immediately place the Army outside politics, establish discipline, proclaim a state of war in the anarchical regions, and to abandon dangerous attempts to restore the economic life of the country on Socialist principles.

ALLIED CONFERENCE REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED.

PETROGRAD, October 29th.

General Golovine, a high official in the Military Academy, has been selected as Russia's military representative at the Allied Conference in Paris, instead of General Alexeeff, who declined the honour.

ARMY PRACTICALLY NON-EXISTENT.

A meeting of the officers of the Petrograd Garrison passed a resolution declaring that the Army is practically non-existent, and that the present conditions will lead to the complete ruin of the country.

The War Ministry has begun to elaborate a scheme of reorganisation of part of the Army on the basis of separate nationalities.

As the result of continued disorders martial law has been proclaimed in many districts and towns.

DIRECTOR OF TEA SUPPLIES.

LONDON, October 28th.

Lord Rhonda has appointed Mr. Richard Pigott, of Messrs. David Lloyd Pigott & Company, Director of Tea Supplies. His connection with his firm will cease while he holds the appointment.

ENEMY INTRIGUE IN GREECE.

ATHENS, October 28th.

Ten Austro-German propagandists have been arrested, and further arrests are expected.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

THE TRANSIT OF GRAVEL AND SAND.

THE HAGUE, October 28th.

The British Legation, in a statement regarding the sand and gravel imported into Belgium via Holland between January 1st and August 31st, says that as regards sand it is impossible to establish whether the whole quantity came from Germany, or whether a great portion was of Dutch origin, but from the Dutch official figures it appears that great quantities of sand came from the Netherlands. Concerning that it is important to say that almost all the sand of Dutch origin which crossed the frontier was destined for Ghent, while all the gravel and stones went to Antwerp.

Obviously, on the ground of International Law it is open to Holland to export as large quantities of these materials to Belgium as she likes, but the fact that the Dutch statistics recognise the transit of only a very small quantity of sand does not alter anything respecting the correctness of the British figures regarding the quantities entering Belgium via Holland, or regarding the strange coincidence that two million tons of gravel and stones and one million tons of sand passed the frontier exactly in the proportion necessary for the manufacture of concrete. The question remains why just such a quantity of sand had to go to Ghent.

WAR TAXES IN AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath passed the third reading of the Additional War Taxes Bill, which includes a heavier taxation of securities, new wine and coal taxes, and increases in railway fares and income-tax. These are estimated to yield an increase of 800,000,000 kronen.

THE BEST CURE FOR INDIA'S PROBLEMS.

LONDON, October 28th.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, lecturing in London on the problems of India, said he believed that the Salvation Army was the best, though not the only, cure for all the difficulties in India. India was far ahead of England in many respects, and much of her progress was due to the efforts of the wise, able and conscientious self-sacrificing rulers from England, who had built up the vast Empire of India on a solid foundation. He eulogised especially the services of Lord and Lady Hardinge, and said that Lady Hardinge was a true friend of the poor.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

SITUATION MOST COMPLICATED.

MADRID, October 28th.

The political situation is most complicated, and there is a possibility of a Military Government, presided over by General Marina or General Weyler.

Telegrams indicate that the crisis was precipitated by the decision of the Military Committees at Barcelona to send a peremptory demand to the King for satisfaction of their military aspirations, ignoring the Cabinet.

OBITUARY.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

LONDON, October 28th.

The death has occurred in London of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

BRAZIL AND GERMANY. LUXBURG'S DUPLICITY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 29th.

The Foreign Minister has announced that he possesses the text of a despatch from Count Luxburg suggesting the despatch of a flotilla of submarines to Buenos Aires in order to impress the South Americans.

SENSATION CREATED.

A great sensation has been caused by the statement that the Brazil Foreign Minister had confirmed the disclosure of telegrams from Count Luxburg planning for a German invasion of Southern Brazil and the Argentine.

The newspapers demand publication of the telegrams, concerning which the Government is reticent.

AMERICA AND THE WAR. THE LIBERTY LOAN CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, October 29th.

The Liberty Loan closed on Saturday evening.

The Loan was tremendously oversubscribed, and it is estimated that the total will exceed Five Billion Dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made a statement that the free people of America have answered the Kaiser in unmistakable terms.

During the last days the rush swamped the telegraphs, and the banks were working till midnight.

The enthusiasm of the Army and Navy is reflected in the estimated subscriptions of Eighty Million Dollars.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

The weekly review of the war by Mr. Baker, Secretary of State for War, says: "The outstanding feature of the week was the relentless British offensive in the Ypres salient, resulting in substantial gains of important strategic value, and the sudden well-aimed and sustained thrust by the French north of the Aisne. It is evident that the Allied drives on the Western front are broadening in their scope and intensity. The whole front is becoming a scene of increasingly heavy Allied pressure, which the enemy is sustaining with difficulty. While the British attacks during the week were carried out with imposing effectiveness, it is apparent that the British Command is manoeuvring in order to gain important tactical advantages with the minimum of cost. Slowly the Allies are enlarging their gains in Flanders and driving into the heart of the German resistance in the West. If any further evidence be needed, it seems to be supplied by the decisive successes won by the French."

Referring to the Americans, Mr. Baker says: "The training of our troops in France progresses slowly and favourably. Certain units have taken their places on the front line under actual battle conditions."

WAR EXPENDITURE FOR OCTOBER.

The Government's expenditure for October, including loans to the Allies, will be One Billion Dollars, or possibly one hundred million more.

The expenditure for twenty-three working days has averaged approximately \$42,600,000 daily.

PLOT TO PROVOKE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

PARIS, October 28th.

A plot to provoke Civil War has been frustrated by the Authorities, who have seized several stores of prohibited arms, also most important documents.

An enquiry has been instituted.

THE ROYALISTS' PLOT.

PARIS, October 28th.

The plot mentioned on the 28th instant was of Royalist origin. The police searched the offices of the Royalist organ *Action Francaise*.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DESTROYERS' ENGAGEMENT OFF BELGIUM.

LONDON, October 29th.

The Admiralty announces that six British and French destroyers patrolling the Belgian Coast on Saturday attacked three German destroyers and seventeen aeroplanes.

The attacking force obtained two direct hits on the enemy's destroyers, which immediately retired to the protection of the land batteries.

Our anti-aircraft gunfire broke up the aeroplane formation.

The aeroplanes each dropped three bombs in the vicinity of our vessels, which did not suffer beyond two men being slightly wounded.

RIGA OPERATIONS.

GERMANS LEAVE WERDER PENINSULA.

LONDON, October 28th.

A wireless Russian report states: "The Germans left the Werder Peninsula on Saturday."

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN FRATERNISATION DECLINED.

LONDON, October 28th.

A wireless Russian official report states: "Our artillery dispersed Austrians who were attempting to fraternise in the Bystritz region."

LABOUR AND THE WAR.

"LICK THE GERMAN FIRST."

MR. HENDERSON'S VIEW.

The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson was the central figure of the sitting of the Trade Union Congress at Blackpool on September 28th.

Mr. James Lord (President of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labour) said:—American trades unionists had unbounded faith that British workers would go on in the course dictated by truth, righteousness, and democracy. "We are not in as close touch as you are," he proceeded. "We have not been in the fight so long. We are trying to keep our feet on the ground, and we refuse to be swept off our feet by appeals of the pacifists. (Cheers.) Judging from the character of the pacifism on the other side of the Atlantic, you cannot see anything else in it but conscious service to the Kaiser. (Cheers.)"

A Voice—The Tsar made war more than the Kaiser.

Mr. Lord—The one big thing above all others is the smashing of the Prussian beast. We are in the war with our Allies, and we are going to the end of the road. (Cheers.) We are going to do what we can in this fight to secure that Prussianism and everything it stands for shall be consigned to everlasting hell. (Cheers.) This is a fight to a finish between the democracies of the world and the iron fist. This war, in our opinion, will end when the world has been made safe for democracy. (Cheers.) The Labour movement in America is with the Government in this fight. We are going into this business planning that it will take at least three years to win the war. President Wilson has said that this is not a fight against the Germans, but against Prussianism. We have nothing against the Germans, but we have something against that hell-born autocracy. We in America do not see that any good can come from meeting or negotiating with representatives of the Central Powers. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Golden (Textile Workers of America) said:—American trades unionists were in the war for one purpose—the maintenance of democracy. (Cheers.) Having declared war, they were not prepared now or at any time in the future to sit down and talk terms of peace with the German representatives. (Cheers.) The German Labour movement—he continued—has not spoken in the terms that we expected—(cheers)—and for that reason, while we will attend any conference of representatives of Labour from the countries which are fighting for democracy, we will not participate in any conference with representatives of Germany. (Cheers.) I doubt whether there is any country except Germany where the voice of Labour would not have been raised if the Government had committed the cruelties the German Government have done. One of two things—the German Labour movement is either in sympathy with the cruelties, or it is guilty of moral cowardice in not expressing its condemnation of them. (Cheers.) We believe that there is only one thing to do—lick the German first, and then try to talk to him afterwards. (Cheers.)

EX-MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Henderson, who was received with prolonged cheering, speaking as the delegate of the Labour Party, said he believed that, so far as the future was concerned, a properly organized and thoroughly representative working-class international movement would not only make military wars but economic wars well high an impossibility. (Cheers.) "And who a force, the right hon. gentleman exclaimed, especially when we remember the bitter experience through which we have gone in the past three years. If we had such a force it would be the finest expression of the league of nations that could be imagined, because it would be a league of the common peoples throughout the whole civilized world. (Cheers.) I do not mind confessing, although possibly some advantage will be taken of the confession, that the indispensable necessity to this desirable condition of affairs is the destruction—the complete destruction—of absolute government, with its Kaisers and its Tsars, to be replaced by a free democracy. (Cheers.) It is too much to say that the great world conflict, which is entailing such tremendous sacrifice in blood, treasure, and effort, can only be finally successful if some people mistake a military victory for final and complete success—(cheers)—can only be finally successful when autocratic government has been completely and for ever destroyed."

CONSULT WITH GERMAN MINORITY.

"Though the decision may not commend itself to all of you, this is the great reason why I would rather consult with the German minority before peace than I would with the representatives of an autocratic, discredited government when a military victory has been secured. (Cheers.) I do not challenge one word of the magnificent speech made by the leader of the American delegation on what he said with regard to some of the German Socialists, but I think we ought to be fair to our comrades, and we ought to be especially fair to a minority that has had to labour, because of its conscience, nobly striven to do during the past three years. Take the position of Liebknecht, Bernstein, and Haase, and that small group who have stood together in spite of the militarism of their nation and have condemned the crimes of their Government and have done what little they could to thwart the base designs of their Government. However much we may deplore the attitude of the Majority, let us give honour where honour is due." (Cheers.)

Mr. Henderson added that being so strongly desirous as he was for the destruction of autocratic government, might he say that he could not but express his profound regret at the lamentable failure of the Inter-Allied Conference in London a few days ago. That had an important bearing upon the question of autocratic government versus democracy. (Continued at foot of next column.)

PARTITION OF BELGIUM.

PROTEST TO ALLIED AND NEUTRAL POWERS.

The Belgian Government has made a solemn protest to the Allied and neutral Powers against the flagrant violation of international law committed by Germany in partitioning Belgium for purposes of administration.

The protest recalls that Germany in signing the articles of The Hague Conventions undertook to respect Article 43. This article consecrates the principle recognized by international law that foreign and provisional authorities shall not in any way change the legislation of occupied territory except in the case of absolute necessity. This article was violated by the German decree of March 21st last, which runs:—

"Two administrative districts are formed in Belgium, the first comprising the provinces of Antwerp, Limburg, East and West Flanders, and the districts of Brussels and Louvain; the second comprising the provinces of Heineault, Luxembourg, Namur, and the district of Nivelles. The administration of the first will be carried on from Brussels, and that of the second from Namur."

Other decrees, on April 13th and June 8th and 10th, assured the execution of the decree of March 21st. The German editors create a division by groups of provinces which is unknown to the Belgian constitution, dismembers one province, and institutes two capitals. These measures are now justified by any serious difficulty in maintaining the existing institutions. They are simply designed to serve the interests of Germany, by creating a division between the Belgians.

The chief authorities who remained in the country, the legislative bodies, the episcopate, the judicial bodies, and others, protested, and some civil servants resigned. The Germans denied the right of the latter to refuse to serve, and deported them to Germany, notwithstanding the protocols of the Conventions of Brussels (1874), and of The Hague (1864), which recognize the right of officials in an invaded country either to continue or to refuse to continue their functions at the invitation of the occupier, and even to rescind their consent after it has been given.

When, at the beginning of the occupation, Belgian civil servants were asked to continue their work the formula which they were invited to sign expressly reserved their right to resign under The Hague Conventions. Further, in January, 1915, Director von Sandt, head of the civil administration of Governor-General von Bissing, gave Belgian officials full right to decide whether they should continue in their offices or resign, and assured them that those who resigned had nothing to fear except the loss of their salaries. "I am not one of those," he continued, "who accept the position that the form of government in Germany is a matter for the German people, to be settled after the war. We never encouraged a greater delusion than that. Before the war it was a question for the German people, but now that they have carried their base designs into other countries, now that they have almost made democracy and progress an impossibility in many countries, it is no longer a matter for the German people, and one of the things that I lament is that we were not sufficiently agreed that we might have gone to the German Socialists, especially the Minority, and said, 'Here is your opportunity; there will be no complete settlement of this disastrous war until you have completely smashed those who were responsible for bringing us into the war.' (Cheers.) The form of government in Germany has not only proved disastrous to German democracy everywhere, for I know that the Kaiser has endeavoured to form a League of Kings, in order that he might solidly fight against progressive democracy in civilized countries. Therefore it is in the interest of democracy throughout the whole civilized world that this form of government should end." (Cheers.)

NOT A PEACE CONFERENCE.

He added that that was one of the reasons why he thought that representatives of the Allied Socialists and Labour movement might have spoken in a conference with one voice against autocratic government and in favour of democratic constitutional rule, and have declared where responsibility for the war really lay. They could also have put forward united war aims. It was not going to be a peace conference. They were going to do nothing more than what Mr. Lord hoped they would when somebody said they had had enough. That was, they would meet somewhere and do what they could to influence the whole of the Allied Government of the Central Powers—to see the conditions upon which alone a recurrence of this great catastrophe could be for ever prevented. They had been told that the scheme was dead, that their Parliamentary Committee came to a compromise, and that it was not only dead but buried. ("Shame!")

"I repudiate such a suggestion," Mr. Henderson continued. "It is an insult to the magnificent vote of this conference. Stockholm as a mere name may be dead. We do not care where the meeting is held—Stockholm, Christiania, The Hague, any place on neutral territory will serve our purpose. It is not dead, and possibly those who fondly imagine that it is dead will find before many days, nay before many hours are over, that your Parliamentary Committee and my executive have taken the first steps to secure a resurrection. (Cheers.) He did not withdraw one word that he had said. He stood to his position. He was not there because he was an unofficial member merely. He was there as a member of the conference. He was there as a member of freedom and less responsibility, because he refused to do what he never could do, namely, desert the people that sent him into the Government. (Cheers.)"

Colonel Creswell (South African Labour Party) said he hoped they would not allow any feelings of weariness, or the awfulness of the sacrifice they had had to undergo influence them to the extent of warping their judgment as to what they believed to be their sense of duty. (Cheers.)

RUSSIA DEFENCELESS.

GEN. SUKHOMINOFF DENOUNCED.

INDICTMENT BY M. RODZIANKO.

At the trial of General Sukhominofoff at Petrograd on September 1st, General Savitch, the ex-reporter, on the Army Estimates in the last Duma, declared that the Duma had never refused the Ministry of War the necessary credits, but they were always spent with extreme slowness, which the Minister of War explained was due to the weak development of Russian industry. General Savitch said that the defects in the Russian artillery were evident to the Duma for a long time, and he added that the supply of rifles and machine-gun was also insufficient, but General Sukhominofoff did practically nothing to remedy this deplorable state of affairs. The witness expressed the opinion that the accused did not make use of all the resources of Russian industry.

M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, was then called, and his indictment was read to an indictment. He declared that General Sukhominofoff's conduct had seriously alarmed the Duma a long time before the war, for it clearly saw his criminal slowness in the organization of the Russian Army. The ex-Minister, M. Rodzianko, asserted, did not love the Duma, and showed his contempt for it. When the situation at the front became threatening owing to the lack of shells and the Duma sounded the alarm and appealed to the patriotism of the workers, General Sukhominofoff at first feigned a great interest in the question, but soon afterwards he began to oppose a systematic resistance to the efforts of the Deputies. This resistance made worse and complicated still more the terrible situation of the army, which found itself under the necessity of fighting without arms. In March, 1915, the Grand Duke Nicholas declared that the continuation of the war in these conditions was becoming impossible. "I then went," M. Rodzianko continued, "to Galicia, and what I saw there filled me with terror. I affirm that the responsibility for the enormous losses which we suffered during the retreat entirely falls upon General Sukhominofoff. The Committee of Defence which was specially created to investigate the activities of the ex-War Minister at once established his culpability. I then appealed to the ex-Tsar, and persuaded him to convoke the Duma and to dismiss Sukhominofoff."

M. Rodzianko's strong statement made a deep impression upon the Court.

M. Miliukoff gave his impressions of the interview which Sukhominofoff had with the Cabinet and the President of the Duma during the discussion of a great military programme. M. Miliukoff said that this impression was overwhelming. All those who took part in the discussion unanimously expressed the view that General Sukhominofoff could not assure the defence of Russia, despite the article published in the February 1914, in the "Duma Gazette," entitled "We are ready," and written with the assistance of the ex-War Minister, who thus knowingly deceived Russia, though he was well aware of the military weakness of the country. In February, 1915, when the deplorable results of this weakness had become quite evident, General Sukhominofoff once again at a private meeting of members of the Duma made an optimistic speech in which he asserted that all steps were being taken plentifully to supply the Russian Army.

M. Gutcheff, President of the Third Duma and first War Minister after the revolution, read a long statement which was listened to with particular attention by the entire Court. He said that in 1908 the members of the Duma realized perfectly well that Russia was on the eve of events of the greatest importance, for the reports of all the Russian military garisons were agreed as to the war preparations of Germany and Austria. The members of the Duma also understood that if General Sukhominofoff remained in power Russia would be taken by surprise. M. Gutcheff declared, that all efforts to organize the commissariat of the Army encountered the opposition of Sukhominofoff—this personage so fatal to the history of Russia. The witness concluded his statement by declaring that Russia entered the great war without the least preparation, and that the fault was solely Sukhominofoff's, who alone is responsible for all the Russian defeats.

The directors of several factories at present working for the national defence, including the famous and Brinska factories, described the difficulties they had to overcome in order to obtain orders from the artillery administration, where they were formerly received with no good grace, being assured that the Russian Army was plentifully supplied with shells. In the end orders were given them, but only after considerable delay, to the great detriment of the Russian Army.

Documents were also read showing the connivance of General Sukhominofoff with a company to whom the ex-Minister gave orders for 1,000,000 shell fuses, to the value of 2700,000, in spite of the information he possessed that the works of this company were in no way equipped for dealing with such orders. At the same time General Sukhominofoff ordered the payment to the company of an instalment of 2250,000, in spite of the protests of the Military Controller.

General Alexieff, the ex-Chief of the Russian Armies, in giving evidence at the trial of General Sukhominofoff, stated that the lack of ammunition made itself felt from the very beginning of the war. All demands telegraphed to General Sukhominofoff were either neglected by him or were met with reassuring replies. The witness confirmed the opinion that the Austrian Altschiller, who was suspected of a great case of espionage, and General Sukhominofoff were on the best of terms. General Alexieff added that for a considerable time before the war Austrian spies infected the whole military area of Kiev, and the Austrian Consulate in this town was their headquarters.

M. Makaroff, former Minister of the Interior, stated that he had been obliged to address to General Sukhominofoff an official letter on the subject of the spy Maslaidoff, who was at that time attached to the Ministry of War.

THE MARNE ANNIVERSARY.

M. RIBOT'S SPEECH.

President Poincaré, M. Painlevé, Minister of War, and General Pétain on Sept. 6th visited the headquarters of the American army in France, where they were welcomed by General Pershing, with whom they inspected the camp and the troops, with whose martial bearing they were particularly struck. The President, M. Painlevé, and General Pétain then went to La Fère in Champagne, where they were joined by M. Ribot, the Premier; M. Chaumet, Minister of Marine; M. Bourgeois, Minister of Labour; Generals Joffre and Foch, and others. The party visited the graves of those who fell in the fighting between Sept. 6th and Sept. 9th, 1914. M. Ribot made a speech, in which he called to mind the unforgettable days when the fate of France and of the world was decided. He said:—

"What would have become of the great cause for which we are fighting if France had been unable to check the German invasion? To-day the peoples of practically the whole world are in arms for the defence of right, but then they would have had no time to draw the sword, and would have been obliged to stand by watching their first defeat and then their second. We shall never forget how, during those first hours, the Belgian Army and its King, ever faithful to honour, resolved to sacrifice themselves rather than identify themselves with a crime. By our side was the little British Army of 1914, which did not measure its bravery by the number of its fighters, and which has since then become, by its powerful organization, its method, and its martial qualities, a subject of admiration even to the enemy."

M. Ribot then expressed his feelings of gratitude to those who had sacrificed themselves for the safety of their country, and said:—

"At the same time as the soldiers we honour their leaders who stopped the retreat, rearranged the fighting line, resumed the offensive with half-exhausted troops, and surprised the enemy, who already considered himself the victor. The gratitude of the public associates of his illustrious name, of Joffre those of his lieutenants, Foch, Dubail, Castelnau, Sarraill, de l'Angle de Cary, Franche d'Espèrey, Gallieni, and Maurin, whose clear vision and intrepid decision surprised the enemy and spoiled his plan of action. The Marne will remain a famous date marking a decisive moment in the history of humanity. France is not fighting to conquer territory or to commit acts of violence against other peoples. She only wants her own provinces torn from her by an abuse of strength. She will not compromise on this demand; she could only do so by betraying the cause of right. The restitution of Alsace-Lorraine is not a question; it is one of the first conditions for the establishment of the rights of nations which shall guarantee the peace of to-morrow against fresh violence. If France demands reparation for the ruin inflicted on her she does not ask that Germany be made to pay a punitive sum, but that she should be compelled to repair the evil she has done to France and join the civilized world in demanding guarantees for a lasting peace founded on right."

"It is for the German people to understand that it rests with them to give these guarantees by freeing themselves from the unjust tyranny and military despotism which is such a heavy burden to them, as well as a danger to the rest of the world. If Germany refuses to become a peaceful democracy she risks her economic interests being affected, for she makes the world suffer from her constant threat of aggression. She cannot complain of other nations seeking to protect themselves by every means in their power. We may look ahead with confidence if we take care to let our energy be diminished, not to fall into the snare which the enemy throws in our path, and if we concentrate our thoughts on the end in view, as every true patriot should. Germany never neglects to make use of ambiguous or hypocritical methods."

M. Ribot then referred to recent gallant deeds of the French troops before Verdun, pointing out the superiority of the French forces to the German, and continued:—

"Our British Allies are continuing their offensive successfully, exhibiting their military qualities no less than the great capacity of their leaders. The Republic of the United States is hurrying on to send the first contingents to join the campaign. The Italian Army is continuing its advance on Trieste successfully, with real heroism, is holding firm against the attacks of the enemy, and Russia is making a great effort to recover and to snatch from the enemy realization of those hopes which he has founded on the troubles caused by the revolution—a revolution full of generous spirit, but for which the mind of the country was inadequately prepared. We ardently hope that the period of disturbance which has led to the triumph of German discipline and sternness may be cut short by the energy of our rulers and military chiefs, and we send to our friends and Allies the expression of our unbreakable confidence in the ultimate success of our common task."

In commemoration of the third battle of the Marne, the Minister for War has awarded the Military Medal to General Sarraill and General Castelnau.

KAISER AT BRUSSELS.

The Kaiser visited Brussels last month on his way to the Flanders front. The secret people announced his visit to the population, and asked that flags might be hung out and ordered demonstrations for the Emperor. The Belgians decided, however, to remain indoors during the whole visit, which lasted for one day. The Kaiser drove twice through the streets, which were completely empty except for German soldiers and police. Many houses had their blinds drawn, with the inscription, "Closed for national mourning."

HEATHER DAY.
WANTED
VARIETY TURNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
GRAND PALACE OF VARIETIES
AT ST. ANDREW'S FAIR ON 30TH NOV. 1917.
Will those willing to assist kindly, as soon as possible,
send their names, with description of turn to
R. HENDERSON, 25th Nov., Fair Committee,
10, Queen's, Queen's, Queen's.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SELANDIA,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee to-day requesting it to be landed here. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Nov. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Nov., at 10 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 5th Nov., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THORPSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1917. [1222]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 5th Nov., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th Nov. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1917. [88]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Nov. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th Nov., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Nov., at 11 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1917. [1206]

S.S. "CHILI."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, etc., to connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Nov. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges. All Claims must be sent in to us on or before the 6th Nov., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 1st Nov., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1917. [8]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 2nd Nov. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GOSWAMI & DOUGLAS on the 2nd Nov. at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1917. [1210]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR SINGAPORE, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

APIOLINE (CAPOTEAUT)

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OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1916.
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J. B. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong. Telephone 42.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI: "WOSANG" ... Friday, 2nd Nov. 5 P.M.

MANILA: "TAISANG" ... Saturday, 3rd Nov. 3 P.M.

MANILA: "YUENSANG" ... Saturday, 10th Nov. 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "BINTANG" ... 17th November.

S.S. "TJIKEMHANG" ... 16th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Ports in the United

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Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

Steamers To SAN FRANCISCO To sail.

"WILS" ... 8,000 ... 7th Nov.

"REMBRANDT" ... 10,000 ... 21st Nov.

"GOENTOE" ... 10,000 ... 5th Dec.

To SINGAPORE AND JAVA

"RINDJANI" ... 8,000 ... 3rd Nov.

"VONDEL" ... 10,000 ... 17th Nov.

"ORANIE" ... 8,000 ... 1st Dec.

"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN" ... 15,000 ... 16th Dec.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class

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Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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WEATHER REPORT.

October 30th, at 11.50.—Pressure has de-

creased moderately over N. Japan and slightly

over the Visayas; slight to moderate increases

are general elsewhere. The anti-cyclone has

increased in intensity; the depression is moving

north-eastwards, and is situated near Hakodate

this morning.

Strong monsoon will prevail along the

China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

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(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

TIENTSIN ... "SUNNING" ... On 30th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SHENGKING" ... On 3rd Nov. 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN ... "KUEICHOW" ... On 4th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 6th Nov. Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS—Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

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SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct. at Noon.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 6th Nov. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917
COLOMBO	at Noon			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

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Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARÉ,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 6th Dec. at Noon).
Kobe, Yokohama, and Capt. Ogura 15,130

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 16th Nov. at 11 A.M.).
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Oyed. 13,500

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE ...

SHANGHAI, KOBE ... KASHIMA MARU (WEDNESDAY 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Tazawa 2,100

YOKOHAMA ... MISHIMA MARU (MONDAY, 3rd Dec. at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Nishimura 6,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and CEYLON MARU (SUNDAY 4th Nov.).
Capt. Tsuda 10,000

YOKOHAMA ... TAISHO MARU (FRIDAY, 9th Nov.).
Capt. Ogawa 8,000

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VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 11th Jan. 1918.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persea Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 16,500 Tons
KIYO MARU ... 17,500 "
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Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
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For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

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1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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Queen's Building.



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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA; via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Pacific Coast ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Pacific Coast ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct., at Noon.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 4th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 3 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TELEPHONE 744 and 745.

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